I. Generator and boiler capacity 1947/1950 After the completion of dismantling in 1947, the total generator and boiler capacities (Maschimenleistung, Dampficesselleistung) were 4,800 MW and 3,500 MW respectively. The generators and boiler capacities of materials and 20% of the boiler capacity can not be put to use. 2. Fuel/heat consumption ratio Live steam pressure in the steam plants lies between 12 atm. at 325° and 80 atm. at 500°; pressures of more than 80 atm. cocur only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel—heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Kcal/KWh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 MW; working time at the rate of 18,5.109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5.109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peak lond periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods in facility by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Year Plan estimates an increased output of 2,100 MW by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4.10° KWh and an actual output of 4.960 WH is reached, 718 of 1970 but even this working time (approxime this working time at the rate of this will mean a working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxime this working time (approxime this working time (approxime this working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxime this working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxime this working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time		MANSINGUTINI	nnat ##_		50X1-HUM
SUBJECT Electric Power Supply in the DDR NO. OF PAGES 3 PLACE ACQUIRED DATE OF INFO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFO		Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/04/28 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE	5 : CIA-RDP AGENCY		
PLACE ACQUIRED DATE OF SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 1. Generator and boiler capacity 1947/1950 After the completion of dismentling in 1947, the total generator and boiler capacities (Machinenial stung, Dampfessealleistung) vere 4,800 Mm and 3,500 Mm are respectively. The generators and boiler capacities (Machinenial stung, Dampfessealleistung) vere 4,800 Mm and 3,500 Mm are respectively. The generators and boilers are 10 to 40 years old, and, because of the shortage of material, their unsatisfactory state is such that 22% of the generator capacity and 23% of the boiler capacity are as to 50°; presumes of more than 80 ctm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main unresumes at which power is produced in the steam plants in between 15 state at 50°; presumes of more than 80 ctm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main unresumes at which power is produced in the steam plants in between 15 state at 50° and 20 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of firel heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Kcal/KWh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,500 km; working time at the rate of 18,5.109 km, amounted to 6,600 km; vorking time at the rate of 18,5.109 km, amounted to 6,600 km; vorking time at the rate of 18,5.109 km, amounted to 6,600 km; vorking time at the rate of 18,5.109 km, amounted to 6,600 km; vorking time of 6,590 km, but of 0,600 km; vorking time at the rate of 18,5.109 km, amounted to 6,600 km; vorking time of 6,590 km, but of 0,600 km; vorking time of 6,600 km; vorking time of 6,6	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	information R	EPORT	CD NO.	
PLACE ACQUIRED DATE OF INFO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION THE capacity of the shortage of material, their uneattefactory state is such that \$250 cm the generator and boiler capacity can not be put to use. 2. Funl/heat consumption ratio Live steem pressure in the steem plants like between 12 atm. et 325P and 80 cm. at 350°; pressures of more than 80 cm. cour only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel – heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Keal/Keh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 4,600 My working time at the rate of 13,5.109 Mh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time was only possible because of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Year Flam estitudes an increased output of 4,600 My 1055, so that if the planmed capacity of 31,4,100 Win and an actual cuttor of 4,600 my 1055, so that if the planmed capacity of 31,4,100 Win and an actual cuttor of 4,600 my 1055, so that if the planmed capacity of 31,4,100 Win and an actual cuttor of 4,600 my 1055, so that if the planmed capacity of 31,4,100 Win and an actual cuttor of 4,600 my 1055, so that if the planmed capacity of 31,4,100 Win and an actual cuttor of 4,600 my 1055, so that if the planmed capacity of 31,400 Win and an actual cuttor of 4,600 my 1055 my 1055 my 105	COUNTRY	Germany (Russian Zone)		DATE DISTR. 19 AFR	51
PLACE ACQUIRED DATE OF INFO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION THIS IS UNEVALUATED IN					·
DATE OF INFO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 1. Generator and boiler canacity 1947/1950 After the completion of dismantling in 1947, the total generator and boiler capacities (*hachinenicistumg, DampKesselleintumg) were 4,800 NW and 3,500 NW respectively. The generators and boiler capacities of the shortage of material, their unsatisfactory state is such that 42% of the generator expectively. The generators and boiler capacity can not be put to use. 2. Froi/heat communition ratio Live steam pressures in the steam plants lies between 12 atm. at 335° and 30 atm. at 50°; pressures of more than 80 atm. cocur only very rerely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 4,50°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel – heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Keal/Wh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 NW; working time at the rate of 18,5,109 NWh. enounted to 6,600 My (755). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 NWh. enounted to 6,600 My (755). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 NWh. enounted to 72,100 NW by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4,10° NWh and an actual output of 4,960 NW is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 oly, but even this working time (approximally 72,5%) cannot be initiated and without a reduction of 10 and at each of 2,000 NW is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 oly, but even this working time (approximally 72,5%) cannot be initiated and without a reduction of 10 and at each special security of 31,4,10° NWh and an actual output of 4,960 NW is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 oly, but even this working time (approximally 72,5%) cannot be initiated and without a reduction of 10 and at each special security of 31,4,10° NWh and an actual output of 4,960 NW is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 oly, but even this working time (appr			1	1100 0. 171000	
DATE OF INFO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. SOA1-HUM THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATI		# AAI		NO. OF ENCLS.	
1. Generator and boiler capacity 1947/1950 After the completion of dismantling in 1947, the total generator and boiler capacities (Maschinenleistung, DempKesselleistung) were 4,800 Ms and 3,500 Ms respectively. The generators and boiler capacities (Maschinenleistung, DempKesselleistung) were 4,800 Ms and 3,500 Ms respectively. The generators and boiler are 10 to 40 years old, and, because of the shortage of material, their unsatisfactory state is such that 42% of the generator capacity and 23% of the boiler capacity can not be put to use. 2. Fuel/heat consumption ratio Live steam pressure in the steam plants lies between 12 atm. at 325° and 80 atm. at 500°; pressures of more than 80 atm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel—heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Keal/kuh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,000 Ms working time at the rate of 18,5.109 Ms, anounted to 6,500 My (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peal load periods, near them the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Year Plan estimates an increased output of 2,100 M by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4,10° KM and an actual output of 4,960 Ms is reached, this will zean a working time of 6,350 d/y, but even this working time (approxime 72,25°) cannot be instintioned without a reduction of load at peak 500 periods. Service IX NAW IX MSSS DESTRIBUTION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. GF/ICIAIS ONIX	DATE OF			7	50X1-HUM
1. Generator and boiler capacity 1947/1950 After the completion of dismantling in 1947, the total generator and boiler capacities (Maschinenleistung, Dampfkesselleistung) were 4,800 Mm and 3,500 Mm respectively. The generators and boilers are 10 to 40 years old, and, because of the shortage of material, their unsatisfactory state is such that 42% of the generator capacity and 2% of the boiler capacity can not be put to use. 2. Thal/heat consumption ratio Live steem pressure in the steam plants lies between 12 atm. at 325° and 80 atm. at 500°; pressures of more than 80 atm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 0 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Kcal/Kwh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 Mm; working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). This high working time at the rate of 18,5,100 KWh. amounted to 6,600 My (75%). The first of the power supplies of cuts of the power supplies of	INFO.			REPORT NO.	
After the completion of dismantling in 1947, the total generator and boiler capacities (Maschinenleistung, Dampfkesselleistung) were 4,800 MM and 3,500 MM respectively. The generators and boilers are 10 to 40 years old, and, because of the shortage of material, their unsatifactory state is such that 42% of the generator capacity and 23% of the boiler capacity can not be put to use. 2. Fuel/heat consumption ratio Live steam pressure in the steam plants lies between 12 atm. at 325° and 80 atm. at 500°; pressures of more than 80 atm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Kcal/KWh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 MM; working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KMh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peal lond periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Kear Flan estimates an increased output of 2,100 MM by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4.10° KMh and an actual output of 4,960 MM is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxima 72.5%) cannot be maintained without a reduction of load at peak 500 periods. CLASSIFICATION SECURT/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY STATE X NANY X NSRS DISTRIBUTION ORR V CLASSIFICATION SECURT/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY New X NSRS DISTRIBUTION ORR V CLASSIFICATION SECURT/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY New K NSRS DISTRIBUTION ORR V CLASSIFICATION SECURT/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY New MSRS DISTRIBUTION ORR V	HIBITED BY LAW	L EMPROPULATION OF THIS WORM IS PROPRIETED.	THIS IS UNI	50X1-HUN EVALUATED INFORMATION	M
capacities (Maschinenleistung, Dampfkesselleistung) were 4,800 Mw and 3,500 Mw respectively. The generators and boilers are 10 to 40 years old, and, because of the shortage of material, their unsatisfactory state is such that 42% of the generator capacity and 23% of the boiler capacity can not be put to use. 2. Fuel/heat consumption ratio Live steam pressure in the steam plants lies between 12 atm. at 325° and 80 atm. at 500°; pressures of more than 80 atm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel—heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Kcal/Kwh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 Mw; working time at the rate of 18,5.109 KMh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peak load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Year Plan estimates an increased output of 2,100 MW by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4.109 KMh and an actual output of 4.960 MM is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxime 72.5%) cannot be maintained without a reduction of load at peak 500 periods. CLASSIFICATION SECULT/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY STATE X NAVY X NASS DISTRIBUTION ORR W Decument Me. ARMW X NASS DISTRIBUTION ORR W DECUMENTAL DE					
Live steam pressure in the steam plants lies between 12 atm. at 325° and 80 atm. at 500°; pressures of more than 80 atm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Kcal/Kwh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 M; working time at the rate of 18,5.109 Kwh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peak load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Year Plan estimates an increased output of 2,100 M by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4.10° Kwh and an actual output of 4.960 M is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 a/y, but even this working time (approxime 72.5%) cammot be raintained without a reduction of load at peak 500 periods. CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY STATE X NAWY X NSRE DISTRIBUTION ORR by Decument No. No Change in Class. 50X1-Hill Decument No. 50X		capacities (Maschinenleistung, Dampfkess respectively. The generators and boiler of the shortage of material, their unsat	selleistung rs are 10 t tisfactory	() were 4,800 MW and 3,500 to 40 years old, and, because is such that 42% of	O MW
at 500°; pressures of more than 80 atm. occur only very rarely. In general, the main pressures at which power is produced in the steam plants is between 15 atm. at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which accounts for the high average ratio of fuel heat consumption of approximately 5,000 Kcal/Kwh. 3. Actual capacity The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 M; working time at the rate of 18,5.109 Kwh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peak load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Year Plan estimates an increased output of 2,100 M by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4.109 Kwh and an actual output of 4.960 M is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxima 72.5%) cannot be naintained without a reduction of load at peak 500 periods. CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY STATE X NAWY X NARE DISTRIBUTION ORR by 1958. CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY NAME FROM DISTRIBUTION ORR by 1958.	2.	Fuel/heat consumption ratio			
The actual capacity of the power plants in the Soviet Zone in the year 1950 amounted to 2,800 MW; working time at the rate of 18,5,109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peak load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Year Plan estimates an increased output of 2,100 MM by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4.109 KWh and an actual output of 4,960 MM is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxime 72.5%) cannot be maintained without a reduction of load at peak 500 periods. Soviet Zone will not be satisfactory until 1958. CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY STATE X NAWY X NSRS DISTRIBUTION ORR EV Decument No	1	main pressures at which power is produce at 350° and 40 atm. at 450°, which account	occur only ed in the s unts for th	very rarely. In general	, the
amounted to 2,800 M; working time at the rate of 18,5.109 KWh. amounted to 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time was only possible because of cuts during the daily peak load periods, apart from the normal decrease of consumption at light load periods (nightly) by single shift industries, agricultural installations and the civilian population. 4. The Five-Year Plan estimates an increased output of 2,100 M by 1955, so that if the planned capacity of 31,4.109 KWh and an actual output of 4.960 kW is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxime 72.5%) cannot be maintained without a reduction of load at peak 500 periods. Soviet Zone will not be satisfactory until 1958. CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY STATE X NAVY X NSRB DISTRIBUTION CONFIDENTIAL Decument No. No Change in Class. 50X1-HU	3.	Actual capacity			
the planned capacity of 31,4.107 KWh and an actual output of 4.960 KM is reached, this will mean a working time of 6,350 n/y, but even this working time (approxima 72.5%) cannot be maintained without a reduction of load at peak 50% periods. the power supply situation in the Soviet Zone will not be satisfactory until 1958. CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY	8 6 1	amounted to 2,800 MW; working time at the 6,600 h/y (75%). This high working time during the daily peak load periods, apartion at light load periods (nightly) by	e rate of was only to the single ships	18,5.109 KWh. amounted to possible because of cuts	
CONFIDENTIAL Decument No	i 7	the planned capacity of 31,4.107 KWh and this will mean a working time of 6,350 n/72.5%) cannot be maintained without a reperiods.	an actual y, but every eduction of	output of 4.960 MW is reen this working time (app. 1 load at peak	ached, roximately 50X1-HUM
UNTIDEN IAL No Change In Class. 50X1-HU		NAVY X NSR8 DISTRIBUTION			
Class. Changed To: TS S C Auth.: HR 70-2		CONFIDENTI		lo Change In Class. 50 Declassified lass. Changed To: TS S C	X1-HUM

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/04/25 : CIA-RDP82-00457R007300450011-4

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/04/25 : CIA-RDP82-00457R007300450011-4

T/CONTROL - U.S. CFFICIAIS ONLY

50X1-HUM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

5. Maintenance of output

It is intended to maintain the present output capacity of 2,800 NW by extensive repairs to worn-out and obsolescent plants and to put into production equally old and worn-out machines and boilers which, for the moment, are unserviceable. Thus, through the replacement of machines and the extension of boiler plants through the reconstruction of dismantled steam plants, back pressure power plants and pumping storage power plants (Pumpspeicherkraftwerke), the planned total of 4,960 MW is to be attained in 1955.

6. Fuel sumplies

8.

90% of the electricity production in the DDR is based on brown coal, since the small water power works and the insignificant hard coal supply in Sexony are of little importance in relation to the total output. Only the Klingenberg and Rummelsburg power stations (total actual output potential 220/310 MW) receive hard coal from Upper Silesia and supply some 5% only of the power supply in the DDR. Approximately 1.5.106 tons of brown coal briquettes (corresponding to approximately 1.109 kwh.) were consumed in 1950 for power purposes. Fuel supplies (approximately 50.106 tons of brown coal units of 2.000 kcal/kg) sufficed to meet demands with difficulty in 1950; if 31,4.109 kwh is to be attained in 1955, 75.106 tons of brown coal units will be required. In this connection, a more favorable fuel/heat consumption ratio than an average 5,100 kcal/kwh cannot be expected for 1955.

More than 80% of the total current production is not, or only negligibly, debited 7. (belastet) with water freight or railway freight; this percentage is likely to increase in the future. In the DDR only gas, water and electricity products
50X1-HUM are pegged to 1944 prices.

9.

10. Power production in relation to the Five-Year Plan

The situation is summarized as follows:

M

1947 Total generator capacity at the end of the year (public and industrial power stations)

4,800

Power stations included in the above, without connection to the public network

approximately 700

Total boiler capacity at the end of the year

3,500

1950/51 Total actual output (winter)

2,800

1955 Planned estimate of actual production

4,960

ET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/04/25: CIA-RDP82-00457R007300450011-4

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/04/25 : CIA-RDP82-00457R007300450011-4

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

50X1-HUM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

Generator Capacity		Actual Production			
	10 ⁹ kwh	<u>M</u>	Working time h/J		
1949	16.5				
1950	18.5	2,800	6,600		
1955	31.4	4,960	6,350		

×	Comment:	the ma	rgin of	error in	the	figures	
	is £ 5%.	,					50X1-HUM

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL